

For the War Crimes Office

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the matter of the failure of the Japanese to provide adequate medical treatment and adequate medical supplies and food at Tayabas, Luzon, resulting in the death of unknown numbers of American soldiers.

*Perpetuation of Testimony
of Charles Thomas Brown,
Major, O-301813

Taken at: District Intelligence Office, San Antonio, Texas.
Date: 10 May 1945.
In the Presence of: Special Agent James C. Fitzgerald, Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters Eighth Service Command, ASF. Maxine B. Stitt, Clerk-Stenographer, District Intelligence Office, San Antonio, Texas

Questions by: James C. Fitzgerald, Special Agent, SIC.

Q State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.

A My name is Charles Thomas Brown, Major, M.C., ASN O-301813, and my address is 311 1/2 Bluebonnet Boulevard, San Antonio, Texas.

Q Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?

A Yes, I returned to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, on 16 March 1945.

Q Were you a prisoner of war?

A Yes, a prisoner of the Japanese.

Q At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?

A I was captured on 10 April 1942, at Marivolos on Bataan. I remained on Bataan at Field Hospital No. 1, until 18 June 1942. On that date I was moved to Bilibid Prison in Manila and on 19 June I went on a work detail to Tayabas and remained there until 10 July 1942. On this date I was returned to Bilibid Prison and remained there until 4 February 1945, when I was liberated by the American Forces.

Q Are you a practicing physician?

A Yes, I am.

Q Outline your medical education and your previous practice.

A I attended Baylor University, School of Medicine, at Dallas, Texas, and received my M.D. degree in 1932. Upon graduation I began my internship at Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital San Antonio, Texas, and remained there for one year. I began private practice in medicine in 1933, at San Marcos, Texas, and after practicing for one year there I went on active duty with the U. S. Army Medical Corps, and I have remained on active duty as an officer in the Army Medical Corps since that time.

Q Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the failure of the Japanese to furnish proper medical treatment, supplies and food to American soldiers on work details at Tayabas, Luzon, which resulted in the death of an unknown number of American soldiers?

A Yes, I am.

Q State what you know of your own knowledge about such failure on the part of the Japanese.

A On 19 June 1942, the Japanese ordered the Senior medical officer at Bilibid Prison, Manila, to furnish two medical officers and four medical corpsmen to go on detail. I volunteered to go on this requested detail. At that time thirty dying Americans had been brought into the prison hospital by the Japanese and we were told that other men were dying and hence the necessity for sending medical personnel to the suffering prisoners on the work detail. On or about the morning of 20 June, Captain Paul Ashton and four medical detachment corpsmen, whose names I do not now recall, and I were taken by truck to the province of Tayabas in southern Luzon to a point twenty kilometers from a town called Calauag. We arrived there at night and found in a small creek bed about three hundred American soldiers, sailors and marines in most pitiful conditions, some at the point of death, three already dead, and the living suffering from malaria, dysentery and malnutrition. The Japanese furnished us no medical supplies and Captain Ashton had only a small medical field pouch. This was all of the medicine we had. The Japanese then told us that medicine would come later. These three hundred men had been here for about three weeks having been picked at random from the survivors of the "Death March" at Camp O'Donnell. All were in poor physical condition when they were taken from Camp O'Donnell by truck. They were removed from Tayabas for the purpose of building a road through an almost impenetrable jungle. When we arrived we were told that thirty men had already died from dysentery, malaria and exposure, and the survivors were sleeping on the ground in the rocky creek bed, drinking filthy water from the creek, and living in the open without cover. These men were forced to work from daylight to dark. Men who were almost dead from malaria and dysentery were forced to work in the sun without clothing, cover or shoes, with a wheelbarrow, pick and shovel. Men were frequently beaten by guards for stopping to relieve themselves. Men too weak to work were beaten and prodded along by Japanese guards with pick handles, bayonet scabbards, or any other object they found around. When we arrived this had been going on for three weeks. Captain Ashton, who was in charge of our medical detail, immediately requested the Japanese to allow the medical detachment a free hand and asked that the dying men be allowed to rest and asked for supplies. I also interceded with the Japanese at various times on behalf of the sick. The food at the time of our arrival might be considered sufficient and had been for the previous three weeks, but due to severe illness from malaria and dysentery, men were unable to eat. This food was a stock pile of captured American food consisting of various canned goods. After the arrival of the medical detachment the food began to run out and at the end the detail survived on rice alone. It was impossible to prepare food due to the lack of cooking facilities and all food was prepared in one iron wheelbarrow with a fire built under it. The death rate for the next three weeks after my arrival was from three to four men a day. These men were buried near the camp site and given a decent burial. In order to keep the living clothed they had to strip the dead of their clothes. An accurate list of the dead was kept all the while by Captain Paul Ashton and has been, I believe, turned in to authorities at Letterman General Hospital. As time went on at the camp, conditions became worse and with flies and mosquitoes it was impossible to maintain sanitary conditions. We had no netting, no beds, although the Japanese guards had tents or Nipo barracks. On two occasions, in the last of June, as I remember, the Japanese medical officers inspected this work camp but did nothing to ameliorate conditions, although they promised aid. I do not remember the officer allowed us to send back to the prison hospital at Bilibid, thirty of the men in the most serious physical condition. Also on or about 1 July I believe the truck that took the thirty men to Bilibid brought the supplies back. We received some medical supplies from the Japanese which consisted only of a few hundred quin-ine tablets and a small amount of bandages, gauze and iodine, and possibly a few other items of no consequence. There were not enough medical supplies

sent by the Japanese to take care of ten men and there was not over five pounds of supplies in all. Captain Ashton made daily requests for medical supplies without success. Every effort was made on the part of the medical detachment to relieve conditions of the sick but without medical supplies little could be accomplished. On 10 July 1942, the Japanese medical officer again allowed us to send thirty men in the most serious condition to Bilibid Prison. I accompanied these men to Bilibid at the order of Captain Ashton, due to the fact that I was suffering from severe beri beri. Captain Ashton and the four corps men remained at the camp for about two or three weeks longer and then they were brought in with the survivors. I do not remember how many survived out of the original three hundred men. During the period I was there possibly fifty men died. I do not remember exactly how many. Had we been furnished with medical supplies and had we been able to improve living conditions, many of these men could have been saved. In my opinion, it was criminal to send these men to Tayabas from Camp O'Donnell as they had not received from the privations of Bataan and almost all of them had made the "Death March" from Bataan. I state unqualifiably that I held the Japanese government responsible for the death of every American who died at this camp. We called the attention of the Japanese to the terrible conditions daily and told them that these men would all die unless the Japanese would provide necessary clothing, quarters, food and medical supplies. Upon arrival at Bilibid Prison many of the survivors died as a result of their privations at Tayabas. I cannot state who the Japanese were who operated this camp, but I believe that Captain Ashton, who is now at Corona, California, has information as to the identity of these Japanese. As I recall, it was the general opinion that the troops in charge of this work detail were engineer troops from Osaka, but I cannot be sure about that.

/s/ Charles Thomas Brown
Charles Thomas Brown, Maj.,
USA

State of Texas)
County of Bexar) SS

I, Charles Thomas Brown, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Charles Thomas Brown
Charles Thomas Brown, Maj., USA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of May 1945.

/s/ A. C. Mogford
A. C. Mogford
Captain, Inf.
Summary Court Officer

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, James C. Fitzgerald, Special Agent, Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters Eighth Service Command, ASF, certify that on 10 May 1945, personally appeared before me Charles Thomas Brown, Major, O-301813, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Charles Thomas Brown read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

/s/ James C. Fitzgerald
JAMES C. FITZGERALD

Special Agent, SIC

Place: San Antonio, Texas
Date: May 12, 1945
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:
E. T. Edrington
WOJG, AUS

U.S. vs. Masaharu HOMMA
Prosecution Exhibit No. 322
Received 15 January 1946

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached photostatic copy of the affidavit of MAJOR CHARLES THOMAS BROWN is a true and correct reproduction of the original affidavit; and that a signed and sworn copy of said affidavit is presently on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King
T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 14th day of

November 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Capt. Inf.
Summary Court

No 1 EXHIBIT NO.

1456

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文書第三七四二号

証 明 書

本官联合国最高司令官、總司令部法務部副指揮官
歩兵少佐「T. R. キンク」(戰車駆逐隊)ハ別紙添付ノ「デール
トマス・ブラウン」少佐口供書ノ寫眞ニ對シテ、口供書ノ眞實
ニシテ且ツ正確ナル複寫タルコト及該口供書ハ署名宣誓
上現在本部ニ保管シアルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

「T. R. キンク」ハ署名

陸軍歩兵少佐(戰車駆逐隊)「T. R. キンク」

立會人「ジョン・R・ブリッチャード」ハ署名

一九四六年一月十四日、昭和二十一年一月十四日、日本東京ニ於テ

余ノ面前ニテ宣誓ス

「ジョン・R・ブリッチャード」

即決裁判所陸軍歩兵大尉

DOC 2742

文書第三七四二号

戦争犯罪局ノタメ

米國陸軍省法務局長

日本人ガ「ルソン・タバス」ニ於テ充分ナル医療ヲ施コサズ
充分ナル醫藥並ニ食糧ノ供給ヲ怠リシタメ數知レサル米國
兵ヲ死セシメタル事ニ関シテ、

。一三〇一八一三号「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」少佐

ノ證言保全、

取録場所、「テキサス州サンアントニオ」地方情報局

日時 一九四五年「昭和二十年」五月十日

列席者 A.S.F. 第八軍司令部 安全情報部

特別代理人「チエームス・シー・フィッゲラルド」

「テキサス州サンアントニオ」地方情報局 速記

者「マキシ・ビー・ステイット」

記問者 「チエームス・シー・フィッゲラルド」特別代理人

問 貴方ノ姓名、階級、標識番号及原籍地ヲ述ベナサイ。

答 私人標識番号「〇一三〇一八一三」号 軍医少佐「チャールス・

トーマス・ブラウン」デアリ、私ノ原籍地ハ「テキサス州サンアントニオ、

カリネーホネット・バルボード」三百十一番地デアリマス。

問 貴方ハ最近海外ヨリ米國ニ歸還シタノデスカ。

答 ハイ、私ハ一九四五年「昭和二十年」三月十六日「カリフォルニア州

サンフランシスコ」ノ「レットマン」陸軍病院ニ歸リマシタ。

問 貴方ハ俘虜デシタカ。

答 ハイ、日本ノ俘虜デシタ。

10 2

答 向

何処ニ收容サレテ居マシタ。又大凡ノ日時ヲ述ベサシ。
私ハ一九四二年一昭和十七年一四月十日「バターレン」ノ「マリベレス」ニ
於テ捕ヘラレシタ。私ハ一九四二年一昭和十七年一六月十八日迄
「バターレン」第一号野戦病院ニ居リマシタ。其ノ日ニ私ハ「ミラ」
ノ「ロドリゴ」刑務所ニ移サレ六月十九日ニ特別勞務ノタメ
「ヤバス」ヘ行キマシタ。ソシテ其処ニ一九四二年一昭和十七年一
七月十日迄留マリマシタ。此日私ハ「ロドリゴ」ニ戻サレ
一九四五年一昭和二十年一二月四日米國軍ニ救出サレルマデ其
処ニ居リマシタ。

向

貴方ハ開業醫デスカ

答

ハイ、ソウデス。

向

貴方ノ醫學ノ教育、及ビコレマデノ營業ヲ略述ササイ。

答

私ハ「デキサス」州「ハカラス」ノ醫學校「ベイラー」大學ニ
學ビ一九三二年一昭和七年一醫學士ノ免狀ヲ得マシタ。卒業
ト共ニ私ハ「デキサス」州「サンアントニオ」ノ「ロバート・ビー・グリーン」
紀念病院ヲ助手ヲ始メマシタ。ソシテ其処ニ三年間留マリ
マシタ。私ハ「デキサス」州「サンマールコス」デ一九三三年一昭和八年一
ニ個人医業ヲ始メ其処デ一年間營業後米國陸軍衛
生部隊ノ將校トシテ軍務ニ服シテ来タノデス。
貴方ハ日本人ガ「ルソン」タヤバスデ特別勞務ニ従ル中ノ
米國兵ニ對シ適當ノ医療ヲ施コサズ医薬及ビ食糧ノ
給与ヲ怠ツタメ数知サル米國兵ヲ死セセタル情ヲ
ヨク知ツテキマスカ

向

答

ハイ、ヨク知ツテキマス

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向、日本側、カ、ル、怠慢、因、テ、貴方、知、ツ、テ、限、リ、ヲ、述、ベ、テ、イ、
略、一九四三年、昭和十七年、六月十九日、日本人、ハ、マ、ラ、ン、コ、リ、ビ、ト、刑務
所、上級、軍、医、將、校、ニ、二、人、軍、医、將、校、ト、四、人、衛、生、兵、ヲ、特、別、
任、務、ニ、就、カ、セ、ル、タ、メ、ニ、指、向、ケ、ル、様、ニ、命、令、致、シ、マ、シ、タ、私、ハ、此、ノ、要、求、サ、レ、
タ、特、別、任、務、ニ、就、フ、ベ、ク、志、願、シ、マ、シ、タ、。當時、三、十、名、ノ、瀕、死、ノ、米、
兵、が、日、本、人、ニ、依、リ、刑、務、所、病、院、ニ、運、ビ、テ、居、マ、シ、タ、。ソ、シ、テ、我、々、
ハ、他、ノ、米、兵、モ、同、様、ニ、瀕、死、ノ、状、態、ニ、ア、ル、タ、メ、ニ、此、等、ノ、病、デ、ル、傷、
ニ、対、シ、衛、生、員、ヲ、特、派、ス、ル、必、要、ガ、ア、ル、ノ、ダ、ト、聞、カ、サ、レ、マ、シ、タ、。七、月、
二、十、日、カ、或、ハ、其、ノ、頃、朝、ト、ホ、ー、ル、ア、ニ、エ、ト、シ、大、尉、ト、名、前、ハ、合、恩、
出、セ、マ、セ、ン、ガ、四、名、ノ、衛、生、員、ト、私、ハ、ト、ラ、ツ、ク、デ、南、田、ソ、ン、ニ、ア、ル、
「タ、バ、ス、州、」ノ、カ、ラ、ウ、ア、グ、ト、呼、バ、レ、ル、町、カ、ラ、ニ、十、軒、離、レ、タ、地、
ニ、連、テ、ラ、シ、テ、行、キ、マ、シ、タ、。我、々、ハ、夜、其、処、ニ、着、キ、マ、シ、タ、。ソ、シ、テ、小、
サ、ナ、小、川、ノ、川、床、ニ、約、三、百、名、ノ、米、國、ノ、陸、兵、水、兵、及、ビ、海、兵、が、最、モ、
憐、ム、ク、状、態、ニ、居、ル、ヲ、発、見、シ、マ、シ、タ、。或、レ、モ、ノ、ハ、死、ニ、瀕、シ、三、名、
ハ、既、ニ、死、セ、シ、ソ、シ、テ、生、キ、テ、キ、ル、者、モ、マ、ラ、リ、ヤ、ヤ、赤、痢、ヤ、腹、痛、長、久、調、
ニ、罹、ツ、テ、キ、マ、シ、タ、。日、本、人、ハ、我、々、ニ、何、ノ、医、療、品、モ、与、ヘ、ズ、「ア、シ、キ、ト、」
大、尉、が、僅、カ、野、戰、用、ノ、小、サ、ナ、藥、袋、ヲ、持、ツ、テ、キ、タ、ニ、過、ギ、マ、セ、マ、シ、タ、。
之、が、我、々、ノ、持、ツ、テ、居、タ、藥、ノ、全、部、デ、ア、ツ、タ、デ、ス、日、本、人、ハ、此、時、我、
々、ニ、藥、ハ、後、カ、ラ、来、ル、ト、云、ツ、テ、マ、シ、タ、。是、等、ノ、三、百、人、ノ、人、々、ハ、オ、ド、
ネ、ル、收、容、所、ニ、於、ケ、ル、死、ノ、行、進、ノ、生、存、者、中、カ、ラ、平、甚、リ、次、第、
ニ、連、テ、来、タ、モ、ノ、デ、約、三、週、間、此、所、ニ、居、タ、デ、ス、。彼、等、が、ト、ラ、ツ、ク、
デ、オ、ド、ネ、ル、收、容、所、カ、ラ、連、テ、来、ラ、レ、タ、ト、キ、總、テ、ノ、モ、ノ、ハ、食、
弱、ナル、健、康、状、態、ニ、ア、リ、マ、シ、タ、。

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彼等ハ殆んど通過シ難イ密林ニ道路ヲ建設、目的ヲ以テ
「タバコ」ヲ移動サセシメシタ。我々が到着シタ時、三十名が既
ニ赤痢、マラリヤ又ハ野曝ラシタタ死亡シタト聞カシメシタが。
生存者ハ岩石、多イ小川、川床デ地上ニ眠リ、小川、不潔
ナ水ヲ飲ミ、覆ヒモナイ露露天デ生活シテサシタ。是等、人
人ハ日中カラ暗クナル迄働カサシメシタ。マラリヤハ赤痢ヲ殆
んど死ニカカツタ人々モ次天下ニ着物モ着ズ下着モ着ズ
靴モ穿カズ、手押車ト鶴嘴ト、シヤベルヲ持ツテ働ラカ
サシタノデス。ソレヲ人々ハ困便、爲仁ヲ一寸止ムルヲ衛
兵ニ度々殴打サシメシタ。又非常ニ弱ツテ働ケナイ人々ハ
日本人衛兵ニ鶴嘴、柄ヤ、劍、鞘、サテハ其、辺リ
ノ手当リ次第、物デ殴ラシタリ突カシタリシタ。

我々が到着シタ時斯ニナリハ既ニ三週間モ行ハシテ居タ
デス。

我々特派衛生班、擔任者「アシト」大尉ハ即時
日本人ニ対シ衛生班ニ自由措置ヲ許ス様要求シ且ツ
瀕死ノ人々ニ休養ヲ許シ、医藥ヲ補給スル様ニ頼
ム。私ハ又屢々病人ノ爲ニ日本人ニ執リ成ニテヤラシタ。
食物ハ我々、到着當時、充分ト思ヒ、又ソレニデ、三週
間ハ充分デアッタヤラ思ハシタ。併シマラリヤト赤痢ガ
ビドクナツタノデ人々ハ食フコトガ出来ナクナリシタ。

此、食物ハ雑多ヲ罐詰類デ分捕リ、アメリカ食糧品ヲ
貯藏シテアツタモ、デス。衛生班、到着後食物ハナク
リ初メシタ。ソシテ遂ニ特派班ハタバ米ノミデ生き行

Doc 2742.

No 5

彼等ハ殆んど通過シ難イ密林ニ道路ヲ建設ノ目的ヲ以テ
「タバコ」ヲ移動サセラルシタ。我々が到着シタ時、三十名が既
ニ赤痢、マラリヤ又ハ野曝ラシタタ死亡シタト聞カサレタガ。
生存者ハ岩石多イ小川、川床デ地上ニ眠リ、小川、不潔
ナ水ヲ飲ミ、覆ヒモナイ露露天デ生活シテサシタ。是等、人
人ハ日中カラ暗クナルミテ働カサレタ。マラリヤハ赤痢ヲ殆
んど死ニカカツタ人々モ次天下ニ着物モ着ズ下着モ着ズ
靴モ穿カズニ、手押車ト鶴嘴ト、シヤベルヲ持ツテ働カラ
サレタデス。ソレヲ、人々ハ困便、為仁ヲ一寸止ムト衛
兵ニ度々殴打サレタ。又非常ニ弱ツテ働ケナイ人々ハ
日本人衛兵ニ鶴嘴、柄ヤ、劍、鞘、サテハ其ノ上リ
ノ手当リ次第、物デ殴ラレタリ突カレタリシタ。
我々が到着シタ時斯ニナリハ既ニ三週間モ行ハレタ居
テス。

我々特派衛生班ノ擔任者「アシト」大尉ハ即時
日本人ニ対シ衛生班ニ自由措置ヲ許ス様要求シ且
瀕死ノ人々ニ休養ヲ許シ、医員ヲ補給スル様ニ頼
ム。私ハ又屢々病人ノ為ニ日本人ニ執リ成ニテアツタ。
食物ハ我々、到着當時ハ充分ト思ヒ、又ソレニデ、三週
間ハ充分デアツタヲ思ハレタ。併シマラリヤト赤痢ガ
ヒドクナツタデ人々ハ食フコトガ出来ナクナリシタ。
此、食物ハ雑多ナ罐詰類デ分捕リ、アメリカ食糧品ヲ
貯藏シテアツタモ、デス。衛生班ノ到着後食物ハナク
リ初メタ。ソシテ遂ニ特派班ハタバコノミデ生き行

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キミス。料理器具、欠乏、タタ調理が不可能デヤツ、
デ總テ、食物ハ、鋏製、手押車、中ニ入シ其下デ
火ヲ焚イテ用音サシマシス。

死亡率ハ私、到着後、次、三週間、一日三四名デアリマシス。
是等、人々、收容所、境内近クニ埋葬サレソシテ相應、
葬儀ハ行ハシマシス。生存者ニ衣類ヲ着セルタタニ彼等ハ
死亡者、衣類ヲ剥ギ取ラネバナリマセデシタ。死亡者、正
確ニ表ハ始終「ホール・アシント」大尉ニヨリ保管サレ「」デ
陸軍病院、当事者ニ手交サレタト私ハ信ジマス。

時日ハ経ツニ從ヒ收容所、状態ハ益々悪クナリ、蠅ト蚊
ノタメ、衛生ニ適スル状態ヲ維持スルコトハ不可能ニナリマシタ。

我々ハ蚊帳モナク、寝台モナク、日本、衛生兵ハ天幕ヲ持
チ或ハ棕櫚草キ、バラックヲ持ツテサタ。二回ニ亘リ、ソレハ六月末
ト記憶シマスガ日本、軍医將校ハ此、作業收容所ヲ視察シ
マシタ。併シ彼等ハ助カラ約シタケレドモ状態ヲ改善スルタタニ
何モナク。私ハ是等軍医將校ノ名ヲ記憶シマセン。

一九四三年昭和十七年七月一日カ或ハ其頃、一日本軍医將校ハ
我々ニ「」リビト、刑務所病院ニ最モ重態ノ者、中カラ
三十名ヲ送リ還ヘスコトヲ許シマシタ。又七月一日カ或ハ其頃
「」リビトハ三十名ヲ連ヒテ行ツタトラックガ繪手画ヲ持チ
歸ヘツネ私ハ思ヒマス。我々ハ日本人カラ若干、医療品ヲ受テ
取りマシタ。ソレハ数百錠、規那塩、少量、繃帶、ガゼ、洗度、ソ
シカラ多分他、ソミヌ数隻、モ、ニ過ギマセデシタ。日本人ニヨリ送
ラレタ医療品ハ十人ニ手當スルニモ充テナク、全部ヲ五ポンド定メズ

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No 7

デアリマシタ。
「アシト」大尉ハ毎日医療品ヲ請求シミシタガ駄目デシタ。特派
衛生班側ニ於テハ患者ノ病狀改善ノタメ凡ユル努力ヲ盡シタガ
医療品ナシテハ殆ニドモ来モシデシタ。
一九四二年/昭和十七年七月十日日本軍医將校ハ再び最モ重態
ニシテ「ペリビド」刑務所ニ送ルコトヲ我々ニ許シマシタ。私ハ「ド
脚」ヲ患ヒテ居タデ「アシト」大尉ノ命令ニヨリ「ペリビド」
是等ノ人々ト一緒ニ行キマシタ。「アシト」大尉ト四名ノ班員ハ
其ノ收容所ニ約二三週間我々ヨリ永ク留マリマシタガ、ソレカ
ラ生存者ト共ニ連シテ来マシタ。初メ、三百人ノ中何人ガ
助カツタ記憶致シマセシ。私ガ其処ニ居リマシタ期間中ニ恐ラ
ク五十名ハ死亡シタデセウガ正確ニハ人数ハ記憶シマセシ。若シ
我々が医療品ヲ与ヘシソシテ生活状態ヲ改善スルコトガ出来タ
ルハ是等ノ人々ノ中ノ多クガ救ハレタデアリマセウ。私ノ意見デ
ハ是等ノ人々ヲ「オードネル」收容所カラ「タバズ」ニ送ルト云フ
ハ犯罪デアリス。ソノ譯ハ彼等ハ「バタイ」ニ、困苦カラ回復シテ
居ラズ又彼等ノ殆ニドモ全部ハ「バタイ」カラ「死」行進ヲヤツタ
ラデアリマス。私ハ此ノ收容所ニ於テ死亡シタ總テノ米國人
死ニ対シテハ日本政府ニ責任ガアルコトヲ斷言シテ憚リマセシ。
我々ハ「恐ルベキ」状態ニ対シ毎日日本人ノ注意ヲ喚起シ
日本人ガ必要ナ衣類、宿舎、食糧、及び医療品ヲ供給シタ
ナハルハ是等ノ人々ハ全部死亡シテ「ア」ト云フタデアリマス。
「ペリビド」刑務所ニ到着シタ時生存者中ノ多ク、者ガ「タバ
ズ」ニ於ケル困苦ノ結果死亡シマシタ。私ハ此ノ收容所ヲ擔當

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No 7

デアリマス。

「アシト」大尉は毎日医療品ヲ請求シミタガ駄目デシタ。特設衛生班側ニ於テハ患者ノ病狀改善ノタメ凡ル努力ヲ盡ミタ。医療品ナシハ殆ンド出来セシデシタ。

一九四三年昭和十七年七月十日日本軍医將校ハ再び最モ重態ノ三十名「プリビド」刑務所ニ送ルコトヲ我々ニ許シミタ。私ハ「プリビド」脚ヲ引ヨ患テ居タデ「アシト」大尉、命令ニヨリ「プリビド」是等ノ人々ト一緒ニ行キミタ。「アシト」大尉ト四名、班員、其ノ收容所ニ約二三週間我々ヨリ永ク留マリミタガ、ソレカラ生存者ト共ニ連レテ来ミタ。初メ、三百人ノ中何人カ助カツタ記憶致シマセン。私ハ其処ニ居リミタ期間中ニ恐ラフ五十名ノ死亡シタデセラガ正確ハ人数ハ記憶シマセン。若シ我々が医療品ヲ与ヘシソシテ生活状態ヲ改善スルコトが出来タスバ是等ノ人々、中ノ多クが救ハレタデアリマセラ。私ハ意見ヲ是等ノ人々「オードネル」收容所カラ「タバス」ニ送ルト云フコトハ犯罪デアリス。ソ、譯ハ彼等ハ「バター」ニ困苦カラ回復シテ居ラズ又彼等ノ殆ンド全部ハ「バター」カラ死ノ行進ヲヤツタラデリス。私ハ此、收容所ニ於テ死亡シタ總テノ米國人、死ニ対シテハ日本政府ニ責任ガアルコトヲ断言シテ憚リマセン。我々ハ「プリビド」刑務所ニ對シ毎日日本人、注意ヲ喚起シ、日本人が必要ナ衣類、宿舎、食糧、及び医療品ヲ供給シテ呉レタレバ是等ノ人々、全部死亡シテ了ト云フコトデアリス。「プリビド」刑務所ニ到着シタ時生存者中ノ多ク、者が「タバス」ニ於ケル困苦、結果死亡シミタ。私ハ此、收容所ヲ擔當

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シテ居タ日本人、誰デアツカ云ヘマセガ、現在「カリフォルニア州」コ
ロ「ニ居ル」アミト「大尉」ガ是等ノ日本人、身元ニ関シテ知テ
居ルト信ミス。私が思ヒ出ス所デハ此、特派班ヲ監督シテ居
タ部隊、大隈ウチ末タニ兵部隊デアット云フ、ガ一般ノ考デア
ツト思ヒミスガ、ソレニ関シテハ、私ハハツキリ致シマセン

× × × × ×

「チャールス・トーマス・ブララン」署名
米國陸軍少佐「チャールス・トーマス・ブララン」
印字

テキサス州 }
ベクサー郡 } S S

余、即チ「チャールス・トーマス・ブララン」ハ成年者ニシテ、正當ニ宣
誓シ、上、余ハ余ノ訊問ニ対スル前記寫本ヲ閱讀シ右書中
ニ記載アル總テ、應答ハ余ノ知リ且ツ信ズル限り眞實ナリト
言明ス

「チャールス・トーマス・ブララン」署名
米國陸軍少佐「チャールス・トーマス・ブララン」
印字

一九四五年/昭和二十年/五月十二日 余ノ面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セリ

「A. C. モグフォード」署名

即決裁判所將校陸軍歩兵大尉

「A. C. モグフォード」印字

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證 明 書

余即今 A.S.F 第 8 軍監區司令部安全情報部特別特派員「ジェームス・C・フイツゲラルト」ハ一九四五年/昭和二十年五月十日
〇一三〇一八三号陸軍少佐「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」が余
ノ面前ニ出頭シ 提與サレタル諸訊問ニ對シ 前記ノ答
辯ヲナシタルコト及ビシ、證言轉寫後同人ハ之ヲ閱讀シ
余ノ面前ニ於テ之ニ署名シタルコトヲ證明ス。

「ジェームス・C・フイツゲラルト」署名

安全情報部特派員

「ジェームス・C・フイツゲラルト」印字

場所 「テキサス州 サニアント」ニ在リ。

日時 一九四五年/昭和二十年五月十日

米國對本間雅晴

證明書真実寫本

「E.T. アイニグトン」

檢察

辯護

書證第三二二号

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No. 9